



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

writing and arithmetic and teach them all kinds of trades, from gardening and the arts of housewifery to the building trades, printing and cabinet-making.

Out of this useful institution has just come a volume, published by Herder in fine style, illustrating the life at this busy centre of civilizing influences. It celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of this institution. Missionaries in various parts of Africa have written books descriptive of their pioneer labours, but none has yet appeared which more faithfully and minutely depicts in text and picture the various phases of the great work going on to-day in so many parts of Africa, of teaching to untutored millions the dignity and usefulness of labour and of training them to toil efficiently in many branches of skilled labour. The numerous exceptionally fine photographs in the book show the native life of the blacks and their development as they learn from the devoted European friends the many ways in which they may become more useful to themselves and to the whites who now live among their people. The book is to be recommended as one of the best products illustrating the marvelous changes that are now in progress among vast numbers of the native African population.

Greece. Handbook for Travellers. By Karl Baedeker. cxxvi and 447 pp., 16 Maps, 30 Plans, 2 Diagrams and a Panorama of Athens. 4th Edition. K. Baedeker, Leipzig, 1909. (Price, M. 8.)

The handbook has been revised and enlarged so as to incorporate the important results of recent archæological research as well as the advances in the means of communication in Greece. Many sections have been rewritten.

Historical Atlas with Chronological Notes. By E. A. Benians and T. H. Knight. 89 pp. and 44 Maps. George Gill & Sons, Ltd., London, 1908 (?). (Price, 8d.)

A small atlas providing material for a general knowledge of English history and especially arranged for use in preparing examinations. The maps cover British history from B. C. 55 to the India of to-day and the recent battlefields in South Africa. They are not of the best execution, but clearly express the facts; and opposite each coloured plate is a page of chronological notes outlining the history which the map illustrates.

Washed by Four Seas. An English Officer's Travels in the Near East. By H. C. Woods. Introduction by Sir Martin Conway. xvi and 316 pp., Maps and over 60 Illustrations from the Author's Photographs. T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1908.

While the author was in the British army he travelled extensively in Balkan countries and made a journey also in Anatolia to obtain information on certain military and other questions. His book is not a continuous narrative of his wanderings, but he groups under such headings as "Defences of Constantinople," "The Rhodope Balkans," "The Turks," and "Bulgaria and the Bulgarians" the impressions he derived from his travels. The interest of his book is enhanced by the fact that his routes were largely off the beaten tracks. His impressions are simply expressed and indicate a careful observer and a desire accurately to express what he thought best worth describing. Some of his most attractive pages in the chapter on the Bulgarians and their country, for example, deal with the character and life of the peasants, their customs, vocations, schools and pastimes, espe-

cially the "hora" or native dance, which is taught to all the children as a part of their education. Another chapter is given to some of the towns of Bulgaria, as Sofia, Philippopolis and Plevna, whose siege of eleven months by the Russian army made the place famous in the Russo-Turkish war. Here are a few sentences from the author's description of the differences between the people of Anatolia and those of Turkey in Europe:

It is impossible not to notice several points of difference between the inhabitants of Anatolia and the European subjects of the Sultan. The former people are distinctly far more hard-working; they are quieter, simpler in their tastes and more civil to strangers than are their European brethren. Every man is a king in his own eyes; my experience was that every man tried to do his best for my comfort, and when a bargain was made he attempted to carry it out.

The author adds that the people of Anatolia carry out their religious duties more rigorously than those of the Balkan peninsula, and that they are less suspicious and place fewer difficulties in the way of the traveller.

The book contains no treatment of geography in an expert sense, but it is full of excellent information.

The Book of Ceylon. By Henry W. Cave. xii and 664 pp., 756 Illustrations from Photographs and 9 Maps and Plans. Cassell & Co., New York and London, 1908. (Price, \$4.75.)

Mr. Cave is already well known by his earlier books on Ceylon. He was thoroughly qualified to carry out the design of this volume, which is to help the traveller in Ceylon to a fuller enjoyment of the varied attractions of the island.

In the first chapters he describes the geography, climate and history of Ceylon, and then leads the reader through the island in various directions, paying most attention to the country along the railroads and other routes which travellers most frequent. He gives clear and concise descriptions of each scene of interest. The book is especially notable for the great number of fine half-tone illustrations which show the island in many aspects. They add largely to the value of the book, but as they are printed on thick, sized paper they make the book uncomfortably heavy. A more comprehensive index would have increased the convenience of consulting this important work.

Hindustani Self-Taught. By Captain C. A. Thimm. 3rd Edition. 112 pp. E. Marlborough & Co., London, 1908. (Price. 2s. 6d.)

This little volume is especially intended for the service of travellers, traders, missionaries and soldiers, as well as for the student. A phonetic pronunciation is given throughout, and the system of study is based upon the idea that the natural way a child learns to speak its native tongue is the best way to acquire a language. The vocabularies fill about two-thirds of the book and are supplemented by a large number of conversational phrases and sentences.

The House in the Water. A Book of Animal Stories. By Charles G. D. Roberts. viii and 301 pp. and Illustrations. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 1908.

The book is especially adapted for young readers who are interested in woodcraft. A large part of it is given to the remarkable life of that acute and tireless toiler, the beaver; but bears, wolverines and other animals also figure in the narrative and the adventures of "The Boy" and of "Jabe the Woodman" supply the human element.